/6 cont./

133 everywhere in the zone of the "campos," is narrow in width and
137 soon gives way to dry campland covered with stunted trees or to the broad, swampy plains of the so-called pantanaes /marshy places/, flooded during periods of high water. Innumerable lagoons, communicating with the river by way of narrow furos /natural communication between rivers or river and lake/ and likewise bordered by forest and swamps, accompany it.

133 The most remarkable hydrographic formation which characterizes the Araguaia is its division below 13° 25' south latitude, where its two arms enclose the great, flat Bananal Island extending across three degrees of latitude. From Itacaiu, 50 kilometers above the mouth of Rio Vermelho, to S. Maria, about 140 kilometers below the reuniting of the two arms, the river is navigable for small steamers at any season. The first of them, which at present is the only one still in use was brought in 1869 by Couto Magelhães overland from the upper São Lourenço to the Araguaia.

Mountain ranges come close to the river on the left bank only below 11° 15' south latitude at the mouth of the Tapirapé. /7/ A twin-peaked conical mountain important in the mythology of the surrounding tribes rises here. Downstream from the presidio of S. Maria both banks become higher. A rocky substratum appears. Stone barriers break into the river at various points, but without making its bed considerably deeper. Across from S. Maria on the left bank at a distance of about 20 kilometers lies the extended Serra dos Cayapos. Finally, the river enters the mountain region near the Cachoeira de S. Miguel with a definite dip. Besides the above-mentioned rapids it forms here the Carreira comprida and Cachoeira grande, through which it is again led to flatter terrain until finally, after receiving the Tocantins from the right, it winds over the last and greatest plateau-scarp through the violent chain of cataracts Tauiri grande and Itaboca.

137 Up to the mouth of the Tocantins the whole landscape around
● 134 the river has the character of campos throughout. Cultivable land is found only on the watercourses, most extensively, of course, on the main stream itself, whose luxuriant gallery forest presents a wealth of valuable useful plants and fertile soil for various kinds of cultivation. The higher bank regions below S. Maria are especially well suited for maize and the manioc root.

/10 cont./

302 The bristly or wavy black hair of both sexes is cut off straight above the eyebrows and hangs down in back over the neck. Dandies
[301] wear a part about three centimeters wide up to the crown /Fig. 1 appears here/, let the short crown-hair stick up like a brush, and with cotton strings tie the part hanging down in back into a braid, at the roots of which the men sometimes tie a decoration of blue arara or black mutum /curassow/ feathers (ušiktamaru).

301 In the pierced ear-lobes both sexes wear sticks of cane 15-20
[304] centimeters long for everyday.

The plug in the lower lip (anʒõõ) is used only by the men. It
[824] consists of the light, flaky wood of the piuva tree and is either cut obliquely with a short point or runs out into a long, thin lamina hanging down on the chest (Fig. 2, b /see p. 18/).

Boys primarily wear, instead of this, small T-shaped pieces of shell (idžă) (Fig. 2, d /see p. 18/).

The most precious lip ornament, which is worn only on festive occasions, but otherwise is kept carefully wrapped in cotton, is a long, heavy, stone plug (manuterĕ) of hyaline or rose-colored quartz, the T-shaped end of which is stuck through the lower lip while the conical button hangs down (Fig. 2, a /see p. 18/). Of the four specimens in the collection the largest is 17.5 centimeters long.

301 /11/ These lip stones, of which only a few have reached
439 European collections, are not made by the Karaya themselves, but are bartered from the Tapirapé, the Tupi people on the like-
● [135] named left tributary of the Araguaia. The mountain chains of the left riverbank, such as the Serra dos Cayapos, are rich in this material. A Kayapo stone plug acquired in S. Maria is shorter and runs out to a tapered, blunt end (Fig. 2, c /see p. 18/).

304 Tattooing is limited to the tribal badge which both sexes
619 wear on their cheeks: a blue ring 10-15 millimeters in diameter (auʒamanurĕ) just under the lower edge of the orbit.

515 On the whole the Karaya are distinguished by scrupulous care of the body. They bathe several times a day. Their hair is
302 always carefully combed. All the hair on the face and body is
[412] plucked out. Shears are now commonly used for hair cutting,
[231] whereas formerly piranha teeth were used for this.

/281 cont./

Brazilian inhabitants, to be noted. This shows us how tenaciously the Karajá cling to their nationality, in spite of long association with their civilized neighbors.

C. The exploitation of the natural kingdom varies in intensity; the mineral kingdom is exploited least, the vegetable kingdom, which can, of course offer the Indian the most abundant resources, the most.

The mineral kingdom is as yet little utilized. Stones are rare in the alluvial valley of the Araguaya; at most there is small rubble on a few sandbanks; otherwise fine sand covers the river valley. On the steep vertical banks there is canga, a ferrous sandstone which cannot be utilized except perhaps in larger pieces which, with plaiting around them, serve as anchors for turtle tackle. Stones are found only north of the Tapirapé, and all of the few stone implements that were present came from there.

More frequently used is the gray clay which is embedded in narrow layers in the sandstone of the high banks. It is used for pottery. This art, however, in its technique and form, is still very primitive; ornamentation is entirely lacking. The vessels are shaped according to their practical use; they are made by the women. Apparently the women are more practical and less artistically endowed than the men, for we find everywhere that the things made by the women are simple and practical, those by the men, by contrast, show pleasing forms and ornamentation.

Earths are also but little utilized as colors.

The animal kingdom is utilized somewhat more intensively for technical purposes by the Indians. Bones and teeth of mammals are worked into tools and ornaments; mussel shells serve as implements. The bird kingdom is most abundantly drawn upon: their brilliant feathers are used for magnificent ornaments such as scarcely any other Indian tribe displays in this abundance. In order to have the material for this always at hand, the Indians keep young birds, taken from the nest, tamed in their huts in order to pluck them from time to time. The wax of bees plays an important role as gluing material.